
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

A PETITION was presented by Mr. WHITAKER, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—To amend 3rd article, 47th chapter, Revised Statute, title "Divorce and Alimony." [Additional cause of divorce if either husband or wife, not acting in self-defense, attempt to take the life of the other, or to do them serious bodily harm.] Passed.

Mr. READ—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend art. 7, sec. 5, chap. 93, of the Revised Statutes. [Any slave or free negro breaking open a store-house, not connected with a dwelling, or shall wilfully and unlawfully burn any stack, rick, or shock of hay, wheat, rye, or any other grass, grain, hemp, or commodity, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties inflicted by the Revised Statute.] Passed.

Same—H. R. bill to amend sec. 4, art. 3, chap. 17, of the Revised Statutes, requiring county clerk to put their official seal, &c., to soldiers claims: passed.

Same—H. R. bill to amend an act entitled, an act to amend article 2, chapter 52, of the Revised Statutes, title "Inspections." [All coal oils shall be tested by heat; and all oils that will explode at a less temperature than 135 degrees, shall be deemed unsafe, and shall be so marked by the inspector.] recommended.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. GLENN—To amend an act entitled, an act to authorize circuit, equity, and criminal courts to make persons entitled to interest as heirs-at-law, approved February 28th, 1860.

Mr. GOODLOE—To amend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. WHITAKER—To amend an act, entitled, an act to regulate proceedings in civil cases.

Same—regulating the return day of executions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby directed, to draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of W. W. Gardner, for his mileage and per diem, whilst in attendance upon and awaiting the decision of this body as to his right to a seat as a Senator from the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Hopkins, Union and Crittenden.

The question being taken the resolution was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 14—the amount appropriated being \$100, the constitution requiring that all appropriations of that amount and over shall receive a majority of all elected to each house.

HOUSE BILL.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "an act further to regulate the Shelby and Franklin turnpike road company," approved February 10th, 1841: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1862.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist church.

The SPEAKER being absent, Mr. HUSTON was called to the chair.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BELL—Judiciary—A Senate bill to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth: passed—yeas, 66; nays, 12.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to amend the act, entitled, "an act concerning the collection of the revenue and county levy for the years 1861 and 1862," passed.

Mr. CURTIS—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the act further to regulate the Shelby and Franklin turnpike road: passed.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A bill requiring certain officers of the State to take an oath of office: placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. WARRING—Education—A bill to amend the act of March 15, 1862, for the benefit of common schools: passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill to raise a force of 10,000 men for the defense of the State: ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Circuit Courts—A bill to abolish the August term of the Washington circuit court: passed.

Mr. BUSH—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes: ordered to be read a second time, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Codes of Practice—A bill regulating the settlement of estates held in trust, for the maker's debts: ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

A PETITION was presented by Mr. WARRING, and appropriately referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The glorious old Commonwealth (Kentucky) is being deluged by the unwholesome and midnight assassins; whereas, she is now threatened to be made again the "dark and bloody ground," by hands more fiendish than her original savage occupants; and, whereas, notwithstanding the urgency of the crisis, there are military officers bedecked with their military insignia lounging about the hotels and taverns in all the cities and villages in the State, seeming to be indifferent, if not unconscious, of the perils now surrounding us—therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to institute strict inquiry, and wherever they shall be supererogatory or incompetent, dismiss them, and thereby relieve the Treasury thus far, or order them into service and relieve their several communities of a nuisance.

Resolved, further, That the Honorable Speaker be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

Referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several H. R. bills, and the passage of Senate bills in which they ask the House to concur.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The glorious old Commonwealth (Kentucky) is being deluged by the unwholesome and midnight assassins; whereas, she is now threatened to be made again the "dark and bloody ground," by hands more fiendish than her original savage occupants; and, whereas, notwithstanding the urgency of the crisis, there are military officers bedecked with their military insignia lounging about the hotels and taverns in all the cities and villages in the State, seeming to be indifferent, if not unconscious, of the perils now surrounding us—therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to institute strict inquiry, and wherever they shall be supererogatory or incompetent, dismiss them, and thereby relieve the Treasury thus far, or order them into service and relieve their several communities of a nuisance.

Resolved, further, That the Honorable Speaker be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

Referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several H. R. bills, and the passage of Senate bills in which they ask the House to concur.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The glorious old Commonwealth (Kentucky) is being deluged by the unwholesome and midnight assassins; whereas, she is now threatened to be made again the "dark and bloody ground," by hands more fiendish than her original savage occupants; and, whereas, notwithstanding the urgency of the crisis, there are military officers bedecked with their military insignia lounging about the hotels and taverns in all the cities and villages in the State, seeming to be indifferent, if not unconscious, of the perils now surrounding us—therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to institute strict inquiry, and wherever they shall be supererogatory or incompetent, dismiss them, and thereby relieve the Treasury thus far, or order them into service and relieve their several communities of a nuisance.

Resolved, further, That the Honorable Speaker be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

Referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several H. R. bills, and the passage of Senate bills in which they ask the House to concur.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The glorious old Commonwealth (Kentucky) is being deluged by the unwholesome and midnight assassins; whereas, she is now threatened to be made again the "dark and bloody ground," by hands more fiendish than her original savage occupants; and, whereas, notwithstanding the urgency of the crisis, there are military officers bedecked with their military insignia lounging about the hotels and taverns in all the cities and villages in the State, seeming to be indifferent, if not unconscious, of the perils now surrounding us—therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to institute strict inquiry, and wherever they shall be supererogatory or incompetent, dismiss them, and thereby relieve the Treasury thus far, or order them into service and relieve their several communities of a nuisance.

Resolved, further, That the Honorable Speaker be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

Referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 141.]

AN ACT to establish additional post routes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post routes:

CALIFORNIA.

From Carson, Nevada Territory, to Aurora, California.

From Lone City, via Lancha Plana, Poverty Bar, Jenny Lind, Brushville, Salt Spring Valley, Copperopolis, O'Byon's Ferry, and Jefferson, to Sonora.

DELAWARE.

From Townsend, via Blackbird, to Deakynsville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Hancock to Lanesborough.

INDIANA.

From Grandview, via Newtonville, Buffalo, Santa Claus, and Morgan Hill, to Ferdinand.

From Madison, via Brooksbury and Brantown, to Mount Sterling, and thence via Howe and Mannable to Madison.

From Freedom, in Owen county, in Indiana, by way of Arney, intersecting the present established route at Hanserville.

From Harrison, Ohio, to Mount Carmel, Indiana.

From Ogden to Rushville.

From Sullivan, via Merom, Indiana, and Palestine, Illinois, to Robinson, Illinois.

From New Point, (Rossburg Post Office,) via Saint Maurice, to Clarksburg.

From Bremen, via Hepton and Millward, to Leesburgh.

ILLINOIS.

From Metamora, via Low Point and Washburn, to Lacon.

From Toulon, via Elmira, Osceola, and Neponset, to Sheffield.

From Shelbyville, via Holland, Accommodation and Mowkison, to Freemantle.

MAINE.

From Wilton to Weld.

MICHIGAN.

From Frankfort, via Benzonia, to Traverse City.

From Ionia to Stanton.

From Middleville to Wayland.

From Miles, via Berrien Centre, Berrien Springs, Eau Claire, Pipestone, and Sodus, to Saint Joseph.

IOWA.

From Des Moines, Polk county, to Dalmanutha, Guthrie county.

From Decatur City, via Terrehaute, Decatur county, to Eagleville, Harrison county, Missouri.

MISSOURI.

From Perryville, via Brihle's Store and Stamer's Mill, to Greene.

From the old depot of the North Missouri Railroad Company, in First street, Saint Louis, via the railroad track, through blocks two hundred and thirty-four and two hundred and thirty-three, and along Lewis street, as the railroad has been located by the Government of the United States, thence through block two hundred and twenty-seven, to Front or Levee street, and along said track laid on said street to the depots, respectively, of the Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads.

MARYLAND.

From Fallston to Pleasantville.

From Berkleyville to Hempstead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Union, via Wakefield, North Wakefield, Wolfborough, Ossipee, Ossipee Centre, and Eppingham Falls, to Freedom.

From Greenfield, via Bennington to Andover.

NEW YORK.

From Bloomingdale to Brighton.

OHIO.

From Cherry Valley, via West Andover and Andover, Ohio, to Espyville, Pennsylvania.

From Cold Water to New Bremen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Barnsville to Mahoney City.

From Pine Grove, via Friedensburg to Schuylkill Haven.

From Easton, via Martin's Creek, Boston, and Mount Bethel, to Dill's Ferry.

From Miltenberg, via Philip Kresge's, to Tannersville.

From Moscow, via Slot's Corners, Dalesville, and Springbrook, to Pittston.

From Centerville, via Boward's Mills, to Annandale.

From Warfordsburg, via Mount Airy, Emmaville, and Cherry Grove to Bloody Run.

From Brickerville, via Eberley's Store and Lincoln, to Ephrata, Lancaster county.

VERMONT.

From Boston Landing, via Coventry and Salem, to Newport.

From Chelsey to Williamstown.

COLORADO.

From Denver, via Burlington and Laporte, to Fort Larimer.

From Cache Creek, via Poncha Pass, to Conejos.

From Colorado City to Russellville.

From Pueblo, via Huerfano to Trinidad, on the Purgatorie.

From Cannon City, via the Arkansas Route and Pass, to Camp Crittenden, in Utah Territory.

WASHINGTON.

From Walla-Walla to Fort Colville.

From Vancouver City to Walla-Walla.

From Fort Madison, via Muckeltr Atsalada, to Coveland.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 142.]

AN ACT concerning the courts of the United States in and for the district of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the courts now provided by law to be held in the district of Michigan, a general term of the circuit court of the United States for said district of Michigan shall be held annually at the court-room in the city of Detroit on the second Monday of February, and that all writs, bills, pleas, suits, appeals, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be proceeded with at said term in like manner as now at June and October terms of said court.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 143.]

AN ACT to extend the territorial limits of the Territory of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, namely: beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the said thirty-eighth degree of longitude until it intersects the northern boundary line of New Mexico; thence due west to the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence with said thirty-ninth degree north to the intersection of said forty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the Territory of Nevada, subject to the limitations, restrictions, and provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Nevada.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 144.]

AN ACT for changing the place for holding the September term of the district court of the United States in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States now held at Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of September of each year, be hereafter held at Bath, in said district, on the same day in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments, suits, informations, actions, proceedings, and recognizances of every kind, whether civil or criminal, shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined in Bath, in the same manner and on the same day they might be in Wiscasset aforesaid.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 145.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League island, in the Delaware river, together with the marsh east of and adjacent thereto, within the First ward of the said city of Philadelphia, together with all riparian rights and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining, to be used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States: Provided, That said title shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect and indefeasible to the whole island and marsh adjacent to low-water mark; nor if, upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a competent board of officers to be by him appointed, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, before proceeding to any decision of the question hereinbefore referred to them, make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London instead of League island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay.

[Approved July 15, 1862.]

representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, namely: beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the said thirty-eighth degree of longitude until it intersects the northern boundary line of New Mexico; thence due west to the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence with said thirty-ninth degree north to the intersection of said forty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the Territory of Nevada, subject to the limitations, restrictions, and provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Nevada.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 144.]

AN ACT for changing the place for holding the September term of the district court of the United States in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States now held at Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of September of each year, be hereafter held at Bath, in said district, on the same day in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments, suits, informations, actions, proceedings, and recognizances of every kind, whether civil or criminal, shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined in Bath, in the same manner and on the same day they might be in Wiscasset aforesaid.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 145.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League island, in the Delaware river, together with the marsh east of and adjacent thereto, within the First ward of the said city of Philadelphia, together with all riparian rights and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining, to be used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States: Provided, That said title shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect and indefeasible to the whole island and marsh adjacent to low-water mark; nor if, upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a competent board of officers to be by him appointed, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, before proceeding to any decision of the question hereinbefore referred to them, make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London instead of League island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay.

[Approved July 15, 1862.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 48.]

A RESOLUTION to change the name of the schooner Sally McGee to that of Ocean Eagle.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the schooner Sally McGee, late of Baltimore, Maryland, be and the same is hereby changed to that of the Ocean Eagle, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to issue a register therefor.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 49.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to declare the meaning of "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes," approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to repeal a part of said act.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

At last, after these proper courtesies which should occur between differing parties, we find Kentucky in the hands of a Governor whose principles the whole State approve.

We have been tried severely, as all know by the policy of our excellent friends, the late Governor, between what the people thought and what the Executive thought. While credit for conscientiousness is due him for not waiving his opinions even under the dictates of a majority, still more credit is due for candidly yielding his opinions by a resignation when he felt those principles coming in contact with the will of the people.

In gathering up the threads of the past, we ought to remember Gen. John Finnell, who took charge of the intricate and varied duties devolving upon him as Adjutant General of the State, at an exciting time, and acknowledge the masterly manner in which he has performed them. Out of the contending interests of a hot and bitter feeling, he has borne himself so that but few have found fault.

It seems useless in this review to notice also the Hon. J. B. Temple, to whose calm and wise action as the President of the Military Board much is due. It is only when the full report is received, in accordance with his request on his resignation, that the State will be fully able to appreciate the mixed and miscellaneous duties falling upon him, but he has already won a character and standing in the State to which it can add but little, except as a proof of the desert already acknowledged.

The next question is, what is to be done? The whole military and civil control of the State is in a measure handed over to the new Governor and the Legislature. If they mistake the grave and important duties devolving upon them, they are the only men that do, and we are confident they do not. It is a grave and serious duty enough to know for one thing that the protection of the State, internal and external, necessarily, under the new regulation of affairs, falls upon the Legislative and Executive of the State. Our Federal Government will, of course, always be able and willing to lend its power and influence to the State authorities, but in the midst of this war its force will be exercised here for a time, and then follow and destroy the main armies of the enemy. There must, therefore, necessarily be a home force, ready at any moment to spring to arms, and such a force must be constantly drilled, and subject to move under orders of the Governor, to any point. Military movements must not be the subject for a debating society.

To accomplish this highly desirable object, we must have a militia law with life in it, not a dead letter and hard-riding affair. We have no doubt that the earliest attention of the Legislature will be directed to this point, and such a law be drafted as will accomplish all the ends to be desired. There is one point, however, worthy of attention, that under Gen. Boyle's order, the Home Guards, or State Guards, or whatever name they may be called by, are not entitled to any pay for their services. The State is wealthy, and well able to pay these men when actively engaged in defense of the State. Drills, encampments, and the like, ought to be paid for by general subscription, and doubtless will be; but while the men are actually in service this ought to be paid out of the State funds. The State will, doubtless, be divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, situated conveniently in its territory. The expense will amount to little or nothing, and it will serve as a school for discipline. The United States forces will soon drive every vestige of an enemy from our borders, and what little remains to be done our Kentucky guards can do.

Such a militia law as we can rather imagine than describe—having graduated only as aid under our friend, the late Governor—would be the true and proper basis for a draft, and the men would be willing to go, and indeed anxious to go for the nine months—the time called for.

This is the question pressing in different directions upon our Legislature and our Executive. We feel assured it will be acted upon at an early day.

Jeff. Davis affects to feel indignant at the orders of General Pope. His righteous soul is distressed at such barbarity. He has made rapid strides in mendacity and hypocrisy since his position at the head of this rebellion. The whole country recoils at the orders of his government about the property of East Tennesseeans. The author of such orders must be far gone in depravity if he can look the world in the face, and assume a virtuous indignation at the inhumanities of war. Jeff. in his old age, has fled to the church for consolation, we are told. He ought not, on the back of it, to put out a simulation of virtue he does not feel; and affect a horror at the conduct of those who have only followed his example, putting his own construction on it. Jeff. ought to suspect that his satanic majesty is too sharp in a trade to be cheated that way. It is not true that General Pope's orders bear the con-

struction put upon them by Davis, and the latter knows it. He willfully misconstrues the orders of General Pope; and then affects horror at conduct no worse than his own, and, indeed, not half as bad. Jeff. will sink as low in depravity as he will be soon, in power.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

We publish below a correct list of the Standing Committees of the Senate, viz:

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. M. P. Buser, Richard H. Field, George Denny, Nathan McClure, and W. C. Grier.

On Circuit Courts—Messrs. John B. Bruner, Richard H. Field, Thos. A. Duke, and W. Anthony.

On the Codes of Practice—Messrs. John B. Bruner, Henry D. McHenry, T. F. Marshall, R. T. Baker, and P. Grover.

On County Courts—Messrs. John A. Prall, R. T. Baker, Asa P. Grover, H. Cockrill, and Isaac P. Miller.

On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Jas. H. G. Bush, W. Anthony, Samuel E. DeHaven, and Samuel H. Jenkins.

On Executive Affairs—Messrs. R. T. Baker, William B. Read, T. F. Marshall, John A. Prall, and W. L. Graves.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. John A. Prall, Martin P. Marshall, James Speed, and T. F. Marshall.

On Finance—Messrs. Samuel E. DeHaven, Charles T. Worthington, Ben. Spalding, John K. Goodloe, A. P. Grover, and John L. Irwin.

On Geological Survey—Messrs. M. P. Buser, Wm. C. Grier, Claiborne J. Walton, William Anthony, and Geo. Wright.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. C. J. Walton, R. T. Baker, T. F. Marshall, Chas. T. Worthington, and H. Cockrill.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Martin P. Marshall, William B. Read, Henry D. McHenry, James Speed, and T. F. Marshall.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. James Speed, John K. Goodloe, Henry D. McHenry, W. B. Read, and H. Cockrill.

On Penitentiary—Messrs. Asa P. Grover, Chas. T. Worthington, Richard H. Field, John K. Goodloe, and John B. Bruner.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Ben. Spalding, Robert E. Glenn, William C. Gillis, W. C. Grier, and M. P. Buser.

On Pensions and Grievances—Messrs. John K. Goodloe, M. P. Buser, George Denny, W. C. Grier, and Chas. T. Worthington.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. William C. Grier, Robt. E. Glenn, Wm. Anthony, Nathan McClure, and Asa Bryant.

On Religion—Messrs. Charles T. Worthington, Martin P. Marshall, George Denny, John B. Bruner, and Robert E. Glenn.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. William B. Read, Wm. Anthony, R. T. Baker, James H. G. Bush, and John B. Bruner.

On Sinking Fund—Messrs. James Speed, Saml. E. DeHaven, Chas. T. Worthington, John B. Bruner, and John K. Goodloe.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Banks—Messrs. James Speed and W. C. Whitaker.

On Enrollments—Messrs. William C. Gillis, R. E. Glenn, and James H. G. Bush.

On the Library—Messrs. Samuel E. DeHaven and Robert E. Glenn.

On Public Offices—Messrs. William Anthony and Charles T. Worthington.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We publish below a correct list of the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, viz:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Robert Cochran, Joseph H. Chandler, Thomas Z. Morrow, John M. Henry, Evan M. Garriott, Joseph Garbutt, James S. Brown, John C. Cooper, and Eliza Kearley.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. William C. Ireland, Thomas W. Owings, E. B. Bacheller, Robert Cochran, Cyrus Campbell, Robert A. Spalding, and Otho Miller.

On Claims—Messrs. William L. Conklin, J. W. Campbell, W. P. D. Bush, Jas. W. Anderson, Jno. C. Beaman, Joseph H. Chandler, David P. Means, and J. W. Boone.

On Judiciary—Messrs. William S. Rankin, Jno. B. Huston, John S. Vanwinkle, Joseph Ricketts, Joshua Tevis, John R. Thomas, Joshua F. Bell, and Wm. S. Botte.

On Religion—Messrs. George Poindexter, Daniel E. Downing, Urban E. Kennedy, and David P. Means.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Harrison Taylor, William Johnson, Thomas Turpin, Milton Young, Lucius Desha, Zeb. Ward, George S. Shanklin, and W. L. Conklin.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Geo. H. Yeaman, Jas. P. Sparks, P. L. Mazy, Albert A. Curtis, Nicholas A. Rapier, David May, and Wm. Mercer.

On Education—Messrs. Curtis F. Burnam, A. B. Chambers, G. Clay Smith, Alexander Lusk, R. C. Anderson, J. R. Bailey, and W. W. Warring.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Joseph R. Underwood, Curtis F. Burnam, Lucius Desha, William P. Boone, William J. Heady, Felix G. Murphy, John W. Finnell, G. Clay Smith, James A. Rousseau, Brutus J. Clay, Geo. H. Yeaman, and J. M. C. Liseby.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Francis L. Cleveland, George P. Correll, William A. Brann, James Calvert, Hiram S. Powell, John Ray, and F. D. Rigney.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Bryan R. Young, Larkin J. Proctor, Otho Miller, Alexander T. White, A. B. Chambers, and Thomas W. Owings.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Brutus J. Clay, Henry Griffith, J. W. Campbell, Nicholas A. Rapier, Urban E. Kennedy, Robert A. Spalding, and Jonas Martin.

On the Sinking Fund—Messrs. Alf. Allen, B. J. Clay, M. Smith, R. Mus Gibson, Joseph H. Chandler, John W. Blue, and Joshua Barnes.

On Banks—Messrs. John W. Finnell, Joshua Tevis, James Calvert, Joseph W. Heaster, R. J. Browne, and Joshua F. Bell.

On the Library—Messrs. Thomas Z. Morrow, John W. Blue, Thomas S. Brown, and John C. Beaman.

On Printing—Messrs. Joseph Ricketts, John C. Cooper, and Daniel W. Johns.

On Public Offices—Messrs. W. H. Edmunds, Elijah Gabbert, Hiram S. Powell, and Leroy Brinkley.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Nathl. Wolfe, John B. Huston, John H. Harney, Joseph H. Underwood, Joshua Tevis, Alfred Allen, John W. Finnell, Richard T. Jacob, and E. F. Burns.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.

A freight train on the Covington and Lexington road, which left Covington at 10 o'clock last night, after passing Garrett's Station ran over some obstructions placed on the track and was precipitated down a steep embankment. Henry D. Smith, engineer, and Abe Turrier, brakeman, were instantly killed. The locomotive and eleven cars were completely wrecked. It is supposed that the design of throwing the train off the track originated with secessionists, as it was understood a number of troops would pass over the road last night.

The 12th and 16th Indiana and 45th Ohio passed through here to-day.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.

The Federal loss in the engagement at Lone Jack on Friday last is understood to have been 150 in killed, wounded, and missing. The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals.

In the fight at Independence, on the 11th, Gen. Hughes, who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Col. Boyd and Col. Thompson were wounded—the former fatally.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Arrangements are being made for another mighty war meeting to be held here in a few days.

The 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, Connecticut regiments will pass through here within a few days. They are full to the maximum number and completely equipped. Four more will be sent shortly.

A subscription for \$3,000,000 7 3 10 Treasury Notes opened at the Sub-Treasury to-day and soon filled up at 44 cents. Thompson & Brothers headed the list by a million, and the balance was soon taken by leading bankers.

The commercial says: "We apprehend that all doubts of the ability of the city and Brooklyn to fill their quota of troops under both calls are set at rest. Recruiting is now progressing very rapidly in this city, and under the excitement of Gen. Corcoran's presence, will be urged forward with almost unparalleled rapidity. By this means we may add a large portion of our three months militia now in the field.

The steamer Champion arrived from Aspinwall on the 11th. She brings \$21,000 in specie.

CAIRO, August 20.—The steamers Shylark and Collier were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 18th at the mouth of Duck Creek, 50 miles above Fort Henry. The Shylark was heavily laden with Government stores, and got aground. Her officers had unloaded a portion of the stores, when they were attacked by guerrillas to the number of 30. The crew being unarmed, were compelled to surrender. The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silverware, set fire to both boats. The crews were released on parole.

The steamer Dickey, from Helena, reports all quiet.

There was a slight skirmish on the 16th, thirteen miles from Memphis, with a party of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry. The rebels were routed, killing one and wounding two. A dispatch from Smithland says a rebel force six hundred strong had taken Clarksville, and are advancing on Fort Henry.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson confirms the capture of Clarksville, and says the rebels are moving on that position. There are only one hundred and fifty efficient men there. Reinforcements have been asked for.

The Grenada Appeal of the 14th contains Stonewall Jackson's official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain, and claims a brilliant victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs at New Orleans, and the President has approved its conclusions.

It is understood he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the \$800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; that the \$16,000 be returned to the French Consul; and also that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British, and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures cannot be justified.

At a dinner party recently a prominent politician, in the presence of Reverdy Johnson, suggested that with the latter as Governor and Gen. Dix in the place of Butler, the people would rally and through a convention bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark doubtless has risen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis.

Gen. Michael Corcoran left Washington at 11 o'clock for the north. Gen. Burnside is here.

The rebels have a very simple and effective method of recruiting and keeping their old regiments full. A correspondent who insists that the Government must have a million of men in the field before winter, says of the rebel plan:

Two or three recruiting officers from each regiment now in the field are to be kept constantly at home, in the parish where the regiment was raised. They are to receive and drill all the recruits that offer, and, if none offer, they are to obtain recruits from the enrollment list of the conscription. There are in the South 1,507,770 men capable of bearing arms, so that there is plenty of material for them. Every month the Colonel of the regiment is to inform them how many of them he wants to fill up his regiment to the full complement, and every month the senior recruiting officer is to march for the seat of war with the required number of fresh men, his own place being supplied by another officer.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS WANT IN WARM WEATHER.—A writer in the July number of Hall's Journal of Health gives some very good advice to persons writing to their friends in the army. He advises them to put in the letter a spoonful of tea or a spoonful of capicum. The latter is very strengthening, and besides satisfying thirst, will invigorate and effectually prevent that uncomfortable sensation arising from having drank largely of water. A good pinch, eaten at each meal, or whenever a cup of coffee or tea or water is swallowed, will always invigorate digestion, aids to prevent acidity, and, besides, a great antagonist of the diarrhoea, dysentery, flux, and "looseness," which are the scourges of all armies. A level teaspoon of capicum daily, taken in eating or drinking, or both, if taken a pinch at a time during the day or night, would do more real good, and that without any ill result, than ten times the cost in rum and quinine as a preventive against chills and fever.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 13.]

The Sepoy Gen. Pope.

It is the nature of all men to love distinction. The good seek it by doing good to their country and to their species. The bad are willing to obtain it—as they are willing to obtain money—at all hazards. The former desire pure fame. The latter are willing to put up with notoriety.

The subject of this notice was born of respectable parentage. He is the son, we believe, of the late Warden Pope, of Louisville, and is related to the highly respectable family of the same name in Virginia. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated about twenty years ago. Boys always give some evidence of what they are destined to be while at school. A good boy—a boy of whom his schoolmates are fond—is almost sure to turn out a good man, and the reverse. "The boy" it has been truly said, "is father to the man." Pope was distinguished at the academy as the most shameless liar and the most inordinate braggart that had ever darkened the doors of that institution.

His lies were of the most offensive character. They were all about himself and his exploits. He was the Bobadil of the school, with all the insolence, all the swagger, all the lying, and a double share of the cowardice attached to that respectable character. He had every disposition in the world to be a tyrant, and would have been had it not been for his timidity. He graduated by some means or other, and became notorious at all the posts where he was stationed. To his school-boy accomplishments of lying and bullying he now added the graver character of a finished swindler. Few were the tradesmen within reach of the several posts at which he was stationed who had not good reason to acknowledge his superior genius in this last-named avocation. That trait which we have mentioned as having been suppressed by fear at the academy, began now to appear in full vigor. He dared not attempt to play the tyrant at school, because he was among his equals, and they might call him to account. But the soldier had no defense against him, and upon him he wreaked all the malice of a vindictive fiend. Other men become cruel by long indulgence of the passions. Robespierre was not naturally bad. He might even have lived and died a harmless and respectable man, had he never tasted of power, which seems to be to the human heart what the taste of blood is to the tiger. Pope was cruel by nature. He was not led on gradually, step by step. He plunged at once into the very vortex of crime. His proceedings in Missouri will challenge a comparison with the most infernal record ever bequeathed by the licensed murderer to the abhorrence of mankind. And yet, it was his first step in blood—the first opportunity he had ever had to feast his eyes upon slaughter, and regale his ears with the cries of human agony.

How Pope blustered himself into the notice of the Administration, which gave him the command of the expedition for sinking artesian wells through the desert, we do not know; but we do know, and everybody knows, the issue of that expedition. It was like its commander, a signal failure. We were going to say it was a water haul; but it was not exactly that, for he did not get a drop of water. How he got his present command is better understood. Lincoln wanted a tiger to suck blood and he got him. He wanted a man to gain victories on paper, and Pope has just proved himself to be that man. His report to Halleck, that he had captured 15,000 of Beauregard's army, and 20,000 stand of arms, when he had not taken a man or a musket, stands alone in the history of lying. It left him without a rival in that respectable art. He distanced Munchausen and all other professors. It was "Eclipse first, and the rest no more."

According to the caustic observation of the Times, Secretary Stanton has no need of armies to gain victories. He can annihilate whole hosts, and capture hundreds of guns, by a single dash of his pen.

Pope was the right man, and he put him in the right place. No man so thoroughly understands the art of gaining victories on paper; not even McClellan or Stanton himself. Of this he has already given a striking proof. A band of his horsemen came to Beaver Dam depot—where there was no force—and burnt it. They "skedaddled" as soon as they heard that Stuart was after them. Pope announced a great victory, in terms sufficiently swelling for Austerlitz and Jena. The Bobadil of the old army, he proclaims that he has seen nothing of his enemies but their backs. We wonder if the gentleman who cowardly him for offering an indignity to a lady was standing with his back to him when he inflicted chastisement.

Pope has cause to tremble for his laurels. He is in a fair way to lose his claim to be called the most execrable scoundrel in North America. He seems to have some suspicion of this, and hence his proclamation announcing his intention to withdraw all protection from property and persons in the country his soldiers overrun. This proclamation is without parallel. It is an open invitation to plunder. It offers a premium for murder—the premium of impunity. We yet hope to see this execrable villain and his lieutenant expiate their crimes on the gallows, in pursuance of the President's proclamation. The fault we find with that document is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive. Why should the mongrel crew who march under the banners of Lincoln be exempted from punishment?

[From the Richmond Whig, 13th.]

Kindness to Our Enemies is Cruelty to Our Friends.

The recent proclamation, by President Davis, of his purpose to visit upon the officers of Gen. Pope's command retaliation for the outrages committed upon our people by his brutal soldiery, has inspired confidence throughout the Confederacy, and stricken with fear the dastards who dread retribution for their atrocities. Whether this proclamation is mere "brutum fulmen," or the expression of a real determination to protect our people, awaits practical demonstration. The President has an opportunity afforded him already. Twenty-nine commissioned officers of the ruffian corps have been captured. What will be done with them? The blood of non-combatant citizens butchered, the prayers of women wringed, of age insulted, of plundered communities and desolated districts, appeal to Mr. Davis now. If he has the nerve to do his duty, and throw the arm of the Government around the helpless men and women within the enemy's lines, who cry to him for mercy and redress, the wavering loyalty of those deserted places will be reanimated, and their devotion to our Confederacy invigorated anew. The enemy, convinced that we are resolute and earnest, will desert from his infernal purpose or witness the disorganization and desertion of his forces. But, if a timid and misapprehended clemency is extended to these instruments of Pope's policy, then the inhabitants of all the region overrun by the Yankees will curse the imbecility of a Government which lacks

the spirit to punish its enemies or to protect its friends. The whole Yankee army is watching with intense solicitude the course which President Davis pursues, and as it is weak or wise, will continue their outrages or cry for quarter. We invoke the prayers of the people that the Almighty may impart Jacksonian nerve and energy to our Chief Magistrate in this momentous hour, may strengthen his faith if it falters, and hold up his hands and steady his knees if they are feeble, for the duty before him.

We copy the following interesting dispatches from our exchanges of Thursday. They are dated Fortress Monroe, August 19th:

Last evening sixteen Union officers, who have been long incarcerated in Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe. They are from Salisbury, N. C., and other Southern prisons. They came here via Richmond, and make bitter complaints of their usage and hard fare. They left for Washington this evening by special boat.

The Richmond Examiner of August 16th says: "We have no news of interest from the enemy on the south side."

The Petersburg Express, whose columns for a time teemed with very latest from City Point and innumerable points, now comes to us with the sad admission that "we could learn nothing of the enemy's movements on James river yesterday. Where is the reliable free negro? What has become of the man with the strong eye-glass who used to watch Yankees so closely from the highest points in Princes George? Have both these invaluable reporters gone the way. Our cavalry, who, since the last they obtained of the enemy's quality, have been content to snuff the Yankees from afar."

The following is also from the Examiner of the 16th:

"Two hundred wounded Yankees fell into our hands at Cedar Creek, and were conveyed to Charlottesville. The majority of them are said to be too seriously wounded to warrant much expectation of recovery. There are among them a dozen or more commissioned officers. A Colonel has had a leg and an arm amputated."

The same paper, in speaking of the latest foreign news, claims the strongest sympathies of France and England.

Buell is announced to have hung five respectable citizens of the South in retaliation for the death of Gen. McCook. This is declared a brutal and bloody murder. Fiendish acts are declared to have been committed on the people and property happening to be in the locality of the attack on McCook. Gen. Buell being known as one of the most lenient of the Yankee Generals, the fact proves that these acts of arson and hanging outrages upon widows and orphans and upon the privacy of feelings of women and wholesale plunder and destruction.

"Something must be done to put an end to this insolence. For these grievous and insulting outrages we have the subject upon which to inflict the terrible retribution. The public mind is convinced, that, unless full and fierce retaliation is inflicted, this system of murder and outrage will continue to go on. How can we hold demons in awe, unless we treat them as demons?"

Speaking of the election in North Carolina, the Examiner claims the election of Vane over Johnson by 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

No important principles respecting the settlement of the present war has been decided upon. Old Point Comfort presents a lively scene, being crowded with officers of every rank, and a few soldiers and several hundred sutlers. The harbor is filled with steamers and schooners—many of the latter belonging to the sutlers.

A CRADLING COUPLE.—A few weeks since a farmer in Perry county, Indiana, cradled three acres of wheat, and that night his wife, not to be outdone by him, cradled three babies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL be opened on Monday, the 20th day of September, and continue in session forty weeks thereafter.
Charge for Tuition per Session, \$75
August 19th.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
Northern Lake Ice Cheap for Cash!

I have a full supply of the best quality of NORTHERN LAKE ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, cheap for cash.
SANDFORD GOINS.
May 23, 1862—ds.
Yeoman copy.

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.

THE Twenty-Eighth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00
Tuition in primary branches..... 10 00
Tuition in common English branches..... 15 00
Tuition in higher English branches..... 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each..... 10 00
Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each..... 5 00
Music on Piano..... 25 00
Use of instrument for practice..... 5 00
Washing..... 5 00
Contingent fee..... 25
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge.
No deduction made for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
Aug. 21, 1862—14.

Selling off at Reduced Prices!

OWING to the troubled condition of the country, and my desire to get out of business, I have determined to offer my WHOLE STOCK, consisting of about

\$20,000 Worth of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

To my customers and others wishing to purchase goods, I would say that my Goods were nearly all bought before the immense rise in Goods that has occurred in the last few weeks, and that they will be able to buy my Goods now much cheaper than they can supply themselves late in the season. An early call is solicited.

J. H. SHROPSHIRE.
Lexington, Ky., Aug. 13, 1862—1w—ch. Obs.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday 30th of August, in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

Price reduced on account of the times to \$3 and \$10 per session of 5 months.
August 18th.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.

GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE. BY far the best and most satisfactory index offered is the CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION, published by BEADLE & CO., New York. It has the preference over all others in business circles. It is the last revised and

AUTHENTICATED COPY.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS EDITION. It has already had an immense sale in the great seaboard cities, and agents have made from \$10 to \$15 per day in its sale. Everybody must have a copy—every manufacturer, every merchant, every mechanic, and every farmer. Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sample copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

Copies of the Law may be obtained at J. D. POLLARD'S News Depot. [Aug. 8-2t.]

THE MISSES SMITH.

DAUGHTERS of Rt. Rev. B. Smith, D. D., propose opening a School in the City of Frankfort, on the 2nd Monday in September, for the Education of Young Ladies.

Terms per session of Twenty Weeks. Board in the family of the Principals, including Washing and Fuel..... \$50 00
Tuition, including all English Branches, 20 00
French..... 10 00
Music at Master's price..... 5 00
Use of Piano..... 5 00

Payments required for each session in advance. The Rev. Mr. Norton has kindly consented to take Classes in English Literature and Belle Lettres.

Further information can be obtained from Rev. Mr. Norton or Bishop Smith.

The school will be taught in the commodious building in South Frankfort, formerly used by Mr. Fall for that purpose.

August 6-1w to Oct. 1.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godoy's.

LEWIS & SONS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 RE

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	\$58,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,690 89
Cash loaned on call	30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	\$131,029 00
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value)	70,228 59
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value	15,000 00
2206 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value	200,225 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value	107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value	40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value	16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value	36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value	2,140 00
Total assets	\$936,709 59
Total liabilities	66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 1st day of March, 1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said J. Moore, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 29th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyes; and rather intelligent and sprightly.

April 30, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. Harrison, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a neat, clean, and speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862-w4m2m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court, for the murder of ——— Hickmott, has made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligan to the Jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., on the 1st day of December, 1861, killed and murdered one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., and his delivery to the jail of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Roberts is about twenty years old, blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
PRACTICES LAW in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 1, 1862-4f.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c., OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at
GRAT & TODD'S.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. JOHN'S & CROSLY'S AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD.
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER.
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS.
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY.
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA.
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE.
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN.
No matter if what broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER.
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.
Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.
"Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. Times.
"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.
"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—Independent.
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.
"For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country."

JOHN'S & CROSLY'S IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use. IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD DEPOTS, CARS, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE, and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, SHEDDING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement.
For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.
This is the ONLY COMPOSITION known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SINKS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.
We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHN'S & CROSLY,
Sole Manufacturers,
Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street, Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.
Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.
Oct. 16, 1861-1y.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland.
SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.,
HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. [Aug. 19, 1861-3m.]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE,
EMILY SEARCE,
THOS. S. PAGE,
Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.
The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Loomis, Esq., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, General Agents, relative to the late serious conflagration at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

"A big fire at Troy—we are in how much we don't know. It may be \$20,000; but whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as adjusted, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster) will meet him there to-morrow. They will make short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty acres of buildings—a sad calamity to Troy, but one no human forecast could have prevented. It is the first emergency we ever had, and such an one as gives more character to a Company than a hundred \$5,000 ticks."

HARTFORD, May 13, 1862.

"Our losses may reach \$15,000, or \$20,000, but whatever they are, they will ALL BE PAID BEFORE SATURDAY NIGHT, IF THEY CAN BE ADJUSTED. It is such fires that try the backbone of Companies, and if they can stand up under the heavy load, it will give them great credit."

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
June 4, 1862.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!
J. C. MANDEVILLE

IS now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for

J. C. MANDEVILLE,
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Largest size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860-w4m2y.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
\$1.50 PER DAY.
Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, February 10, 1862, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate stations.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged as far as Frankfort, and returning will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 9 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Feb. 10, 1862.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself J. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 35 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away.

WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C.
Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-4f.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.
HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organ.

"MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
July 26, 1861-w1y.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogany, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crutcher.

JOHN C. BATES.
September 8, 1860-4f.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
ON the 2nd day of January, 1862, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM HUNTER, and who says he is the property of A. McCoy, of the city of Lexington, Ky., and is a runaway slave, said boy is about 9 feet 9 inches high; is about 23 years of age; has a tooth out in front from the upper part of his mouth; he is very black; has a good pleasing countenance. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15, 1862-4f.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is, \$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1862, 466,187 65

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$1,466,187 65

ASSETS.

Am't of cash in Continental Bk., N. Y.	\$124,434 14
Amount of cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	57,138 88
Amount of unimproved Real Estate, No. 4, Wall street	50,000 00
Amount of U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-10 market value	75,000 00
Amount of U. S. Registered Stock 1861, market value	8,800 00
Amount of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	3,500 00
Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	3,950 00
Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	8,600 00
Amount of Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	4,611 00
Amount of Illinois Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	8,000 00
Amount of Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	9,650 00
Amount of Bank Stocks, market value	65,225 00
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unimproved Real Estate, worth at least \$1,720,900—rate of interest, 7 per cent.	910,219 53
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least \$153,653	126,300 00
Amount of other miscellaneous items	5,085 16
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	1,643 53
Amount bills receivable for premiums on inland Navigation risks, &c.	22,711 99
Interest due and accrued but not due	29,343 35
	\$1,521,268 05

LIABILITIES.

February 14, 1862-4f.	
Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid—none	
Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	\$17,440 28
Amount of Losses reported, on which no claim has been made, Amount of Claims for Losses resisted by the Company	26,595 74
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid	10,334 41
Amount of dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due—none	510 00
Amount of money borrowed—none	
Amount of all other existing claims against the Company—none	
Total amount of losses, claims and liabilities	\$55,880 43

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is \$50,000, but will not as a general rule exceed \$10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanied a previous annual statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss.
Charles J. Martin, President, and John McGee, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
(Signed,) JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1862.

[L. S.] (Signed,) J. H. WASHBURN, Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that the Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said company has, or may hereafter have or appoint, in the State of Kentucky, for and on behalf of said company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether means or final, in any action or proceeding against said company, in any of the courts of said State. And it is hereby admitted and agreed, that said service of the process aforesaid, shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in the behalf of the same as if served upon said company according to the laws and practice of said State, or any other State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

{ L. S. } Witness our hand and seal of the Company, this 24th day of January, 1862.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
(Signed,) JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, January 31, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 1st day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Feb. 5, 1862-w4m2w.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogany, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crutcher.

JOHN C. BATES.
September 8, 1860-4f.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
ON the 2nd day of January, 1862, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM HUNTER, and who says he is the property of A. McCoy, of the city of Lexington, Ky., and is a runaway slave, said boy is about 9 feet 9 inches high; is about 23 years of age; has a tooth out in front from the upper part of his mouth; he is very black; has a good pleasing countenance. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15, 1862-4f.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE

HARTFORD CO.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000.
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72.
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Etina Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETINA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio	\$431,529 83	Michigan	\$158,043 81
In Wis'n	106,955 07	Indiana	146,839 81
In Kent'y	204,939 04	Illinois	448,327 41
Missouri	384,518 04	Tennessee	97,547 21
Louisiana	101,329 46	Kansas	18,945 77
Penn. Ave.	31,525 82	Ark.	12,945 99
Mississippi and Alabama	\$62,412 18		

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etina Insurance Company, possesses in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes as imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the City of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
E. M. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane	\$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton	5,000
Joseph H. Davies	5,000
William B. Craig	5,000
John C. Herndon	5,000
John T. Pendleton	1,500
	\$36,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort Branch Bank.
July 1, 1860-4f.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Capital, \$500,000

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.
2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.
3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. C. ALBY, Secretary.
J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.
July 1, 1860-4f.

JUST RECEIVED!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Heavy Cotton and other Staple Goods!

SOLID, Colored, Checked and Plain Black Silks;
Plain and Checked Mozambique;
Fancy Silk Warped Berages at 12½ cents per yard;
Colored and Black Berages, very fine, at 20¢ 25 cents per yard;
Handsome New Style Black Silk Mantles.
Handsome Lace Mantles—very cheap.
Handsome Lace and Organdies, from 12½ cents to 50 cents per yard; also a handsome lot of Embroidered Grenadines, at very low prices.
These Goods have all been bought FOR CASH, and will be SOLD LOW.

J. H. SHROPSHIRE.
Lexington, April 23, 1862.

"Com'ty copy to amount of \$2 50, send paper to advertiser, and bill to Obs. and Reporter."

Stanton's Revised Statutes!
By an act of the present Legislature, (Chapter 235,) I am authorized to sell

Five Hundred copies of the latest edition of "Stanton's Revised Statutes,"
At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.

Persons desiring copies will apply to

NAT. GAITHER, Jr.,
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.
Dec. 25, 1861-4f.

FOR RENT.
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
ORLANDO BROWN.
Dec. 14, 1859-4f.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of KANAWHA, 408, Main Street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
K. C. C. M. & O. M. C.
Aug. 19, '61.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

AN ACT to raise Volunteer Forces, to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling on not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service, at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional district in which they volunteer, as the General in the field shall appoint by his public order, and when so mustered into service shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may designate for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 5. That each horseman for the service of his horse shall receive five dollars per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 6. That the command in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them